Song of Myself

Lyrics

Walt Whitman

* Walt Whitman

- Walt Whitman (1819 - 1892), the people's poet is perhaps the most individualistic poet that America has ever produced.
- He began working as a carpenter, before his twelfth birthday. He also work as a printer, teacher, and editor and was volunteer nurse during Civil War.
- His poetry, all of which is collected in Leaves of Grass is known for its free rhythms and lack of rhythms. Whitman first published it at his own expense in 1855. In 1881, after many editions, Leaves of Grass finally found a publisher willing to print it
- His important works includes Leaves of Grass (1855) and Drum Taps (1866)

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* Song of Myself

I celebrate myself, and sing myself
And what I assume you shall assume
for every atom belonging to me as good
belong to you.

I loafe and invite my soul
I lean and loafe at my ease observing a
spear of summer grass
My tongue, every atom of my blood, form'd
from this soil, this air,
Born here of parents, born here from parents
the same, and their parents same,
I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect
health being.

Hoping to cease not till death,

Creeds and schools in abeyance
Retiring back a while sufficed at what
they are, but never forgotten,

I harbour for good or bad, I permit to
speak at every hazard,
Nature without check with original energy

He (Whitman) enjoyed himself and sang for himself. He wanted his readers to know that he was not different from others. He wanted to suppose or accept the truth that even the smallest particle of chemical element that can exist in his body belonged to his soul. A/c to poet, every atom belonged to him belonged to every human being. The two human beings are made of same soil. The poet used to walk here and there and also invited his soul. He watched the spiky green grass in the summer that grew everywhere. He enjoyed nature. He even said that his tongue and every small particle of blood that he had in his body was formed by this soil and this air. He explained how much he loved the world, especially nature He was born from his parents, they born from their parents & their parent same. The poet was 37 years old but still in very good health. The poet hoped to stay healthy and fit till death. The poet suspended all his religious beliefs and system of ~~thoats~~ thoughts. He was telling his reader to relive what they had learned in school, suspend your formal learning but never forget them. He felt that life was finest gift given by God. The poet said that he always believed in good and bad and he was ready for every danger in nature without checking with orginal energy.

The poet was ready for every danger in his life. He accepted that life was no bed of roses. It was full of difficulties and also happiness.

Now the leaves are falling fast

→ lyrics

→ W.H. Auden

* W.H. Auden

- Wystan Hugh Auden (1907–1973). who won Pulitzer prize in 1948 for his collection The age of Anxiety.

- poetry to him was a serious game

- He left England as early as 1939 to settle permanently in US. Auden's work divided into British phase and American phases. The notable works of the English phase are The Orators, The dance of Death, Look Stranger, Spain and Another Time. The notable works of the Americ phase include New year Letter, for the Time Being, The Age of Anxiety and The Shield of Achilles.

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* Now the Leaves are falling fast

- Now the leaves are falling fast,
  Nurse's flowers will not last:
  Nurses to the graves are gone,
  And the prams go rolling on.

↳ In this ~~san~~ stanza the poet explained how fast the leaves were falling from trees and how the flowers wouldn't last for that long. flowers that were growing under Nurse plant~~plast~~ were also dying to the grave and were being taken by a four wheeled body carriage called prams. The poet compared human life with trees and he meant that all human beings were going towards death very fast, due to disease or other reasons. During their lifespan, their desires and aspirations were not fulfilled. So, they become hopeless and felt lonely. like a tree, every human life had to be destroyed. Nothing would last that long. Despite this, the life cycle would go on.

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- Whispering neighbours, left and right
pluck us from the real delight:
And the active hands must freeze
Lonely on the seprate knees.

↳ In this stanza, the poet explained that the messengers of death were present everywhere in different forms, to snatch human happiness. Poet also said that hands that were active once would become ice cold after death by which he meant that the people who is alive today will die tomorrow. They were suffering from sense of loneliness in which they lived and died.

- Dead in hundreds at the back
follow wooden in our track,
Arms raised stiffly to reprove
In false attitudes of love

↳ In this stanza the poet talked about hundreds of bodies which were being carried in wooden coffins at back of people by raising their arms stiffly and expressing sharp disapproval of humans because of their behaviour or action. The dead people were going empty handed as they were mocking the false attitude of human beings

• Starving through the leafless wood
Trolls run scolding for their food.
And the nightingale is dumb.
And the angle will not come

→ In this stanza poet compared lives of old ~~man~~ men to leafless woods. He talked about how starving wicked people were searching for their prey in this world. As gentleman dared not to oppose them, they remained silent. Since the world had deteriorated too much, no angel would come to rescue them.

• Cold, impossible, ahead
Lists the mountain's lovely head
Whose white waterfall could bless
Travellers in their last distress

→ In this stanza poet told us to be bold enough to face the old age. The heads of mountain is lovely and its waterfall will bless the travellers in last phase of their journey.

A pinch of Snuff

→ short story

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→ Manohar Malgonkar

* Manohar Malgonkar

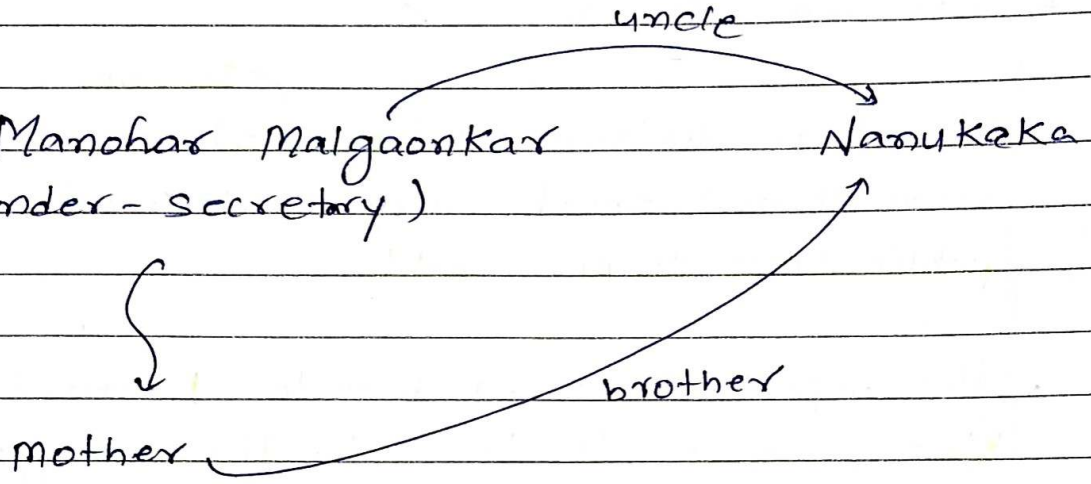
(D. 2010)

- Manohar Malgonkar (b. 1913) is a well known novelist and short story writer with over 25 publications to his credit.

- His important works include Distant Drum, The Princes, A Bend in the Ganges and Bombay Beware.

- The present short story ~~to~~ A pinch of Snuff, taken from "Contemporary Indian Short Stories in English", is full of adventure.

* A pinch of Snuff



- Nanukaka is coming Delhi to meet some Minister and he will staying, two or three days at narrator's house.

- Narrator is an Order Secretary and as trained regard Ministers as being two steps higher than Godi the Secretaries just one step.

- Narrator was waiting on platform, when the train came in, Nanukaka stood in doorway of second class carriage with white hair and impressive moastache. He still wears the old-fashioned knee-length black coat and the red silk pugree of Deccan Brahmin, and drape a white angocha round his shoulders.

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At mother's insistence, Narrator taken two days leaves from the office, and in the afternoon, he drove Nanukaka to north Block. He went in to see Minister and narrator waits in car park. It was 2 hour before he returned mumbling coloured Marathi swearwords. He cooled down in a little while and said: "Two hours I spent, being tranfer from one chaprasi to another, and in the end, succeded in getting a Deputy-Secretary to give me an appointment - three days from now! Shameful!

On their way back, a yellow car rushed past them. When Nanukaka expressed his disliking feeling towards the guy in yellow car, narrator told him that he knows him as they works at same Ministry. The guy was Ratiram, son of the party Boss in Delhi, Sohanlal Ratiram. There were rumours about Ratiram going as Trade Commissioner to Ambassader Hajart Barkat Ali but it was canceled due to some reason. Upon hearing this, Nanukaka asked him to change into Jodhpuri closed collar coat and a turban to see Sohanlal Ratiram whom he did not know at all. They went to Lala Sohanlal's house and were recieved by his Secretary to whom they told that they had visited to discuss the detail about Zaminder's Convention.

The Secretary went to see if Lalaji was free to take a sudden interview. He was actually free at that time which was clearly evident from the hookah gurgling noises coming from next ~~door~~ room. Nanukaka started speaking loudly and tried portraying as if he was in close relation with — Hajrat Barkat Ali. Upon hearing this, Lalaji came rushing out of the room to meet them and ask about old H.B. Lala Sohanlal shared his concern with Nanukaka about how someone poisoned H.B's mind against his son and asked Nanukaka to — convince him to take his son as the Trade Commissioner. Nanukaka agreed. Nanukaka causally took a pinch of snuff of his snuffbox and mentioned the Welfare Minister. Lala Sohanlal expressed his — disappointment in the Minister because he is at position because of Lalaji and he still refused to consider his Lalaji's son for his daughter's hand in marriage. He further told Nanukaka that the Welfare Minister wants to tie knots with the prince of Nimore but they are yet to exchange horoscopes. After this they came back home.

Dhobi → Two more pce

The next day, Nanukaka announced that they will be visting the Minister. The narrator wanted to kept out of the plan but got ignored by his Uncle. Nanukaka further expressed the need for a private car, with a uniformed chauffeur to make an impression. The narrator knew one such friend who could help him with the car. Since motor car touts can smell a rich man from mile away, Nanukaka ~~car~~ created a small plan to impress the Sikka Auto Dealers. He wrote a bearer's cheque worth a thousand ~~rupees~~ and kept it in an old coat of his. He handed over the coat to dhobi who later came running in front of everyone waving that cheque, making it look like Nanukaka has been careless enough to leave a bearer's cheque of ~~such~~ such a huge amount. Nanukaka even rewarded the dhobi with money. This made him look rich and wealthy enough to able to buy that outlandish car they were eyeing on. The narrator, dressed up in white Jodhpuri coat and an organe turban, drove the car and took Nanukaka, who was looking like a royal panit of princely state to the Welfare Minister. As minister's residence, Nanukaka merely called for visitor's book as Secretary fussed about not being able to know the state of business he had come for.

Nanukaka clarified that he was not there to disturb the minister but was at the location to make a formal call. He mentioned that he was there simply to fulfill a formality they follow in old princely state. Upon getting the visitor's book, Nanukaka specified himself as the 'Hereditary Astrologer to the Maharaja of Ninnore', and gave his sister's address of residence in Delhi. While driving away, he loudly announced to ~~tell~~ the driver to take him to Maharaja Sutkatta's palace so that he could return all the horoscopes he was entrusted with. After this the Welfare Minister himself came to have a word with Nanukaka at his sister's place. The narrator is a bit worried about what would happen if the Minister found out that ~~he~~ Nanukaka is not an astrologer from Ninnore but he was also relieved knowing that Nanukaka will handle the situation if it ever happens. However, her wants to be out of scence if it happens anyday.

The Earth

→ Short story

→ H.E Bates

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H.E Bates

- H.E Bates (1905–1974), born at Northampton in central England. His first novel was published when he was only 21 years old. He wrote many short stories about airmen and their adventures based on his experiences in Royal Air force.

- His important works include Fair Stood the Wind for France (1944), The purple plain (1947), The Jacaranda Tree (1949), The Scarlet Sword (1951) and The Darling Buds of May (1958).

- The present story 'The Earth' is about a farmer Johnson and his son Benjy who appears to be a simple minded person. The story very well depicts the laziness of parents and the growing selfishness and cunningness of their simple minded son who finally drives them away from their home.

10.25

The Earth

Apart from earth and other farming tools Johnson also had a son. Benjy was the name of Johnson's son. Benjy was their only son so Johnson made sure that they were always, be very kind and humble to Benjy and they used to worry about him a lot which is why he had grown up to become worse in their eyes than he really was. It was more than thirty years since the Johnson knew that their child Benjy was different from others so they took him to a doctor. The doctor convinced Johnson that their kid needs some kind of interests that could help Benyy to make his mind better and stronger. So Johnson decided to keep the hens, and hens were very important to Benjy just like the earth was a very crucial part of his mother's and father's life. Benjy ~~understand~~ understood the entire concepts of hens; that they were only useful because they lay eggs. Benjy understood the business of eggs that eggs could be sold in a group of twenty, tens and even fivers too from the back door of his house. The money earned by selling those eggs was put carefully and regularly in white bowl.

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As the time passed, Benjy had so many hens that there were a time when there were more eggs that he was able to produce but not able to sell at back door. Benjy left school at the age of fourteen and he had more than forty or fifty hens and also there were young hens who started laying also. Benjy started reading and after a year or two he read in a paper that it would be better to keep different breeds of hens separately. This resulted in new houses and cages for the hens. He understood simple things which could help in building new houses and cages like nailing wire-netting to woods for hens. In order to build new houses and cages to seprate hens he needed space so his father and mother decided to give him a part of their land. The ~~Johnson~~ Johnson's had struggled very hard, ~~their~~ his entire life without any success with earth. They had faith and trust that one day Benjy would become smarter and grow out of his simplicity just like they had always believed that one day, this earth would end their poverty. Benjy's father was a preacher who talk about religion all the time and was a man of talking who used to talk a lot. Benjy's father kept talking. On the other hand, Benjy was firmly doing his simple business of making hens lay eggs. All the money that he was making was going straight

into bank in his name. As Benjy turned twenty-one his mother and father decided to organize a small ceremony. In his speech he talked about how he was working man all his life and how he set an example of hard work and using money resourcefully and now that passbook was Benjay's natural gift. When he opened that passbook and looked at it, he saw more than two-hundreds and thirty pounds written on it. He closed the passbook and put it in his pocket. His parents were disappointed because they expected a word of thanks, perhaps a concession. And now as the population of town was increasing, people wanted the land for making more buildings, suddenly their land went on sale. After hearing that their land went on sale, Johnson felt lost. Johnson was really upset and was in deep pain, so he went to the owner of the land named Sanders and said We don't have money and we don't see any way of getting the money so we must get out of this town at Michaelmas. Then Sanders replied to Johnson not to worry about this but find a way to buy this land because if they can't find a way to buy this then somebody else would buy it soon.

Johnson asked Sanders who would buy it, Sander replied your son Benjy would buy it

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After hearing his Johnson regained their trust and faith. Benjy was doing so well in his ~~house~~ business that one by one his father's former land was getting covered by his new & hygenic chicken houses. Benjy became largest poultry farmer of his side of town. Benjy appearance had also changed by now. He was still a big-limbed guy but now he became rather fat. His eyes no longer looked like eyes of simple-minded man. Rather he looked like the eyes of a cleaver looking man. Also Benjy had started employing new people to help him with his business. Out of all the people Benjy had employed for his business, there was a girl named Florence. This girl had thick heavy legs, loose lips and had non-reflecting grey coloured eyes that could match Benjy's clear simplicity. For the very first time Benjy found his interest in a girl besides his hens and business of eggs. For Benjy, Florence was that girl who could help him with his hens and he wanted to marry her. But Benjy's mother and father didn't like Florence. ~~She is just~~

Benjy married Florence at the end of his fortieth year in atumn season and moved in with Florence in same house. Benjy told his ~~father~~ parents that they want the front bedroom. This incident hurt them very badly. Since the house belonged to Benjy and he was now the owner of the house, they moved to back without saying much.

Benjy's mother & florence used to argue a lot. So Benjy decided that his parents should start eating in the kitchen and florence and Benjy should eat in other room. All across the Winter, all the four people kept themselves restricted into their separate rooms. the house seemed to be even more divided and there was a very big gap b/w them now. In the end Benjy decided that he did not want ~~to~~ his parents to live with him anymore. So he asked his parents to leave the house and find some other place to live. Their faces were motionless just like they had experienced an intense loss. Benjy drove the van and dropped his parent in the town. After Benjy left, his parents were standing alone edge of the road looking at ground. They did not know what to do, it seemed like they were standing in a strange place not sure where to go or what to do. At one point of time they had the earth. Now they were so upset that they had nothing to say. It's even difficult to tell if they had realised or not that even earth was gone and they were left with nothing.

The Artist

→ Short story

↳ Shiga Naoya

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* Shiga Naoya

- Shiga Naoya (1883 - 1971) is a celebrated Japanese short story writer of the twentieth century.

* The Artist

Seibei's interest of collecting gourds and treating them was no secret from their parents. One day he was wandering around beach, entirely involved thinking about his favorite things of all time, he caught sight of something interesting. he saw a bald man with a long head running out of a hut near the beach which he thought to be a gourd. Seibei was really impressed with the sight of this gourd. It was only when old man went out of his sight while moving his long and sharp head then Seibei realized that it was not a gourd but an old man. He laughed at this confusion on his entire way home. His eyes would stay glued to the window whenever he passed by any store that had gourds. He was twelve years old and went to primary school. Unlike other kids his age. he did not play after school. Instead, he would go on hunt for gourds around the town and would purchase them and treat them carefully in the evening, ~~he would cover it in a towel.~~

He would pour in a small amount of sake, close it with a cork stopper that he created himself and then he would cover it in a towel. He would then place it in a tin and this whole thing in the charcoal footwarmer. After doing all this, he would finally go to bed.

Upon waking up the next morning, the first thing he would do is to check the tin and throughly inspect the gourd. After the treatment the gourd's skin would become slightly moist. Before going to school, he would tie a string in its middle and hang it in the sun to dry. He lived in a harbor town (one could walk from one end to other in matter of twenty minutes) which was not very big but he knew almost every inch of the town because he used to wander around looking for gourds. A friend of Seibai's father who had came, commented on Seibai's choice that there was no point in collecting the usal usual looking ones and he must look for unique ones even if it means collecting one or two. Seibei replied by saying that he prefers the usual ones more and dropped the conversation. Seibei's father asked his friend if he recalls the Bakin gourd which was the last spring at the agricultural show and remarks it as a 'real beauty'. Seibei over-

heard heard the conversation and he laughed within because the Bakin gourd got really famous at the time and he had no idea what Bakin was but when he went to see it, he found it be 'stupid looking' object which he did not like and left the exhibition. Seibei commented out loud that he did not like it much and it was just a weirdly shaped thing. Upon hearing Seibei's remark, his father's eye shouted at Seibei and asked him to shut up when he was not even sure what he was actually talking about. Seibei obeyed and stop talking. Once while wandering at an unknown back-street, Seibei came across and old women who was selling fruits with gourds. One of gourd (5 inch) made Seibei's heart beat faster and after buying (in 10sen), he never let that gourd away from him. He even took it to school and was caught polishing his gourd in ethics class that made teacher very angry. The ethics teacher had came from a different part of Japan. He felt very angry and upset on seeing that Children here had such feminine hobbies like collecting gourds. He told Seibei that he doesn't have a bright future and took away the gourd which Seibei spent hours working on. The teacher even went to his house to visit his father who had not came yet from Carpenter shop where he worked. This did not stop teacher

from lashing out, hence he began attacking his words to Seibei's mother. He told her that it was completely their responsibility that such thing happened. Filled with great shame, his mother spoke out apologies in a slow voice. During this time, Seibei tried to making himself go unnoticed in the corner. When his teacher left, his mother started scoling him and his father came back from work. Upon knowing what had happend, he started beating Seibei and he smashed all his gourds' collection one by one with hammer. The next day, the teacher gave the gourd to an old porter, who after two months, decided to trade it for some petty cash as he faced more money challenges than usual. Hence, he went to a curio-shop who, to his suprise, valued it 5 yen. The old porter was very clever and he negotiated the price till he got himself a total of 50 yen, an amount equivalent to his annual income. The porter was clever, but not e·clever enough because the curio-dealer later sold it to a wealthy collector for 600 yen. Not a single word was spoken about it to Seibei or the teacher by the porter about his trade and the gourd's value. Seibei now engaged himself in painting pictures. He does not hold any bitter feelings towards his teacher or his father who destroyed

All the gourds he treasured. However, his father has begun cursing him for painting pictures as well.

Story of English

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- Old English = AD 445 – AD 1066
- Middle English = AD 1150 – AD 1500
- Modern English = AD 1500 – till Now
- Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jute, together called Anglo-Saxons) speaks a language which is more or less like old English. They attack England in 445 and ruled 445–1066. Their language spreads all over England as old English. The Germanic invaders were called Saxons by native of England. The Saxons, on the other hand, called the native of England Wealas or foreigners. In 1066, the successor of England attack England with france and the Saxons left the ~~end~~ England. (Norman conquest by France). After the war, England force, to speak french. (1066 – 1150). From 1150 starts prest or other people of England, speaking English because they ~~thout~~ thought, if we don't speak then english language will be dead. So from 1150 middle english strated.

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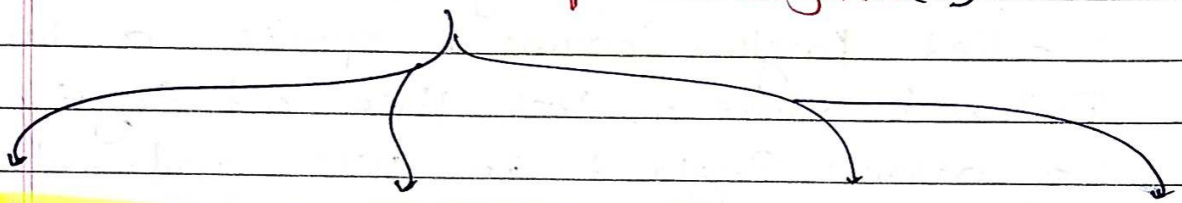
✱ Old English (449-1066)

- Also know as Anglo Saxon & Anglo-Celtic
- It is originally a german language
- Dark age

- ~~Dialet~~ Dialects of old English(4)



① Kentish ② Northumbrian ③ merican ④ west Saxon

- Characteristics of old English

→ The Writing system of old English is very different from today.

→ The writing system used Runic alphabet
↳ straight line

→ The Runic characters were composed of sharp straight lines.

→ ~~.~~

- In old english period the two major influences were Latin and Scandinavian.

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Old English literature

→ The literature of the Anglo - Saxons is of two types.

→ first brought by Germanic tribes when they invaded England

→ Second is manifest in the songs, poems and religious writing found in manuscripts when literacy came to England.

Manuscripts of old English

① The Beowulf ② The Junius
③ The Exeter Book ④ The Vercelli book

Golden period of English literature

→ The period of king Alfred called the golden period of English literature. Because he translated Latin works into West - Saxon (old English Dialect)

→

* Middle English (1150 – 1500)

- Two significant events of middle Englis

① The introduction of printing tech
② Great vowel shift

- The printing tech set up by William Caxton in England in AD 1476.

→ The great vowel shift involved a series of production of English long vowels. The changes began in about AD 1400 and were fully established by end of the middle English.

- Dialects of middle english (5)
~~Northern~~.

→ Northern, Southern, Kentish, East Midland, West midland.

- Modern English has evolved from East midland dialect.

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- Well known works of these writers.

(1) Chaucer ÷ The prologue to the Canterbury Tales; The Cantesbury Tales

(2) Gower ÷ Meditantis; Vox Clamantis; Confessio Amantis

(3) ~~Land~~ Langland ÷ Piers the plowman

(4) Wyclif ÷ Bible (translation)

Note ÷ Geoffrey Chaucer is called the father of English literature and the father of English poetry

* Modern English (1500– till now)

↳ Development of it largely helped by printing tech.

- Well known literary works of this period:

Author	Work
Edmund Spenser	Fairie Queen
Christopher Marlowe	Dr. faustus.

- Francis Bacon — Essays
- Ben Johnson — Volpone
- Shakespeare — Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, the Merchant of Venice etc

- 18 century is also known as Augustan age

- Dr. Samuel Johnson(1755) wrote the first dictionary named: A Dictionary of the English language (with 40000 words & its meanings). It took seven years to complete

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English as World language

- The most ~~widely~~ widely use language in the world today is English. But largest no. of native speakers speake Chinese/Mandrian

- English use by almost all ~~country~~ country as :-

1. Mother tongue or first language (L1)
2. Second language (L2)
3. Foreign language (FL)

→ UK, USA, Ireland, Canda, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa

→ China, Japan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, France, Germany, Russia

India, Singapore, Malaysia, Nigeria, Nambia, Pakistan

- Chinese/Mandarin has the largest no. of native speakers.

- Anglo-Indian community of Indian also use English as their first language

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The story English Drama

↳ Greek word
→ thing done

- Dramatic Elements

→ plot, Character, Dialogue, Gesture, Scenic effects, Music, Soliloquy

- Dramatic Structure

→ Exposition, Complication, Crisis, Denouement Catastrophe, Conclusion.

- Types of Drama

→ Tragedy, Comedy, Tragi – ~~comb~~ comedy, Farce, Melodrama, M

- The first English tragedy ÷ Gorboduc (written by Thomas Sackvile & Thomas Norton)

- first English comedy drama ÷ Roister Doister (1550, by Nicholas Udal)

- Romantic form of drama was established by Shakespeare. The immediate predecessors of Shakespeare were known as University Wits. ?

↳ scholars of Queen Elizabeth

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- English drama reached the highest point during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
- Shakespeare (1564–1616) his important works:- Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Julius, Caesar, King lear, Merchant of Venice, as you like it, a midsummer

✱ Story of Novel in English

- Father of historical novel :- Walter scott
- Pionner of modern novel :- Bunyan
- Father of modern English :- Richardson

Sweetest Love I Do Not Go → octave (5)

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* John Donne (1572 – 1631)

- John Donne, the pionner of Metaphysical poetry, was born in London into Roman Catholic family at a time when England was anti-Catholic. Donne was force to leave Oxford University without a degree because of his religion. He studied Law and theology.

- He participated in two Naval expeditions and become secretary to a powerful noble, a job he lost when he was briefly sent to prison for secretly marrying his patron's niece. In 1615, at the age of 42, Donne accepted ordination in the Anglican Church and soon became one of the greatest preachers of his time.

Octave

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* Sweetest Love I do not go

Sweetest love, I do not goe,
for dearinesse of ~~your~~ thee.
Nor in the hope the world can show
A fitter Love for mee
But since that I
Must dye at last, 'tis best.
To use my selfe in jest
Thus by fain'd deaths to dye.

In this octave, speaker stating that he was going to leave. He explained to his wife that he was not going away as he was tired of her or of the relationship with his wife Nor because he was leaving with any hope that he would get better or fitter love than her ~~away~~ anywhere else in any part of the world. The author knew that death was unavoidable and everyone would die one day. So author explained that he must die one day and before that day comes, he wanted to be fully prepared to face it. He wanted to do something fun before that happened. poet wanted to separate himself from his lover as he thought it was the best way to face death.

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Yesternight the Sunne went hence,
And yet is here to day,
He hath no desire nor sense
Nor halfe so short a way:
Then feare not mee
But believe that I shall make
Speedier journeys, since I take
More wings and spurres then hee.

In this octave, the speaker compared himself to sun. The poet explained to his wife that last night the sun went away and darkness appeared. But it came back again the next day with a new morning leaving the darkness and sadness behined. The sun neither had any desire nor sense So poet explained to his wife if the sun could complete its long journey around the world and came back, then so could poet. He also believed that they could make the best of this bad situ by teaching bad luck how to leave them alone

O how feeble is mans power
That if good fortune fall,
Cannot adde another houre
Nor a lost houre recall!
But come bad chance,
And wee joyne to it our strength,
And wee teach it art and length
It selfe o'r us to advance

When thou sigh'st, thou sigh'st not winde
But sigh'st my soule away,
When thou weep'st, unkindly kinde,
My lifes blood doth decay.
It cannot bee
That thou lov'st mee, as thou say'st
If in time my life thou waste,
Thou art the best of mee

I Have a Dream

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→ Martin Luther King, Jr.

✱ Martin Luther King, Jr (1929 - 1968)

- King, a Baptist minister by training, became a civil right activist early in his career, leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott. He was influenced by Gandiji.
- In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Noble prize.
- King was ~~assasina~~ assassinated on April 4, 1968 in Memphis.
- He's important works : Strength to Love (1953), Stride toward freedom: The Montgomery Story (1958), Why we can't wait (1964) and Where do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community? (1968)
- 'I have a Dream' is a speech he delivered on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC on August 28, 1963.

A Child is Born

Germaine Greer

Date ___/___/___

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* Germaine Greer (b. 1939, Australia)

- Germaine Greer is a famous Australian writer
- Well known Works :- Sex and Destiny: The politics of Human fertility (1984) & The Change (1991)
- The present piece is an extract ~~form~~ from he book 'Sex and Destiny: The ~~policties~~ politics of Human fertility.

✱ A ~~chid~~ Child is born.

The lesson begins with discussion about traditional way of birth and how they can be trusted as they are accepted culturally and collectively. It is normal for a pregnant woman to fell anxious but there are so many rituals related to childbirth that if she starts observing them, it will make her feel secure and tapers down her anxiety levels. Some of these rituals involve her close ones to stay in close proximity with her which doesn't let her feel lonely at any point. The author also shares an incident of her college acquaintance who took her pregnancy as her assignment. She did all the physical exercises to ensure natural birth but the hospital refused to believe she was on her second stage of labor till the baby's head was literally visible. The writer highlights the difference b/w traditional and modernized ways - the former always attends to childbirth unlike the latter. Nevertheless, it's also true that medicated childbirth has significantly reduced infant and maternal mortality rate over pas half century.

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Post-marriage, the women tends to leave her maternal house and is supposed to now live with her mother-in-law's house. In case of arranged marriage, the women is not made to feel accepted until she bear a child.